FIFTH AVENUE THEATER. - "The Good-Natured FRENCH THEATER.-"The Corsican Brothers."-

GRAND OPERA HOUSE, Twenty-third-st. and NINIO'S GARDEN.—"Forty Thieves," "To Oblige leason." Lodis Thompson Troups. OLYMPIC THEATER, -Mrs. James A. Oates's Bur-WALLACK'S THEATER, Broadway and Thirteenth-st.

WOOD'S MUSEUM AND MENAGERIE. - Day and rening: "The Witches of New-York." CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.—Theodore Thomas's Pop-

KELLY & LEON'S MINSTRELS, No. 720 Broadway.-

Business Notices.

IT WILL RELIEVE THE BABY.

There is no mistake about it. Mrs. Winslow's Scothing State for children teething, not only relieves the child from pain, but regulater the stomach and bowels, cures dysentery and disribes, softens the gums reduces all inflammation, and gives rest, bealth and comfort to mother and child. It is pleasant to take, and perfectly safe in all cases. It gives universal satisfaction.

ST. JAMES HOTEL.

Buring the traveling season, if our patrons will kindly inform us, either their comfort, of their intended arrival, we can be better prepared for their comfort. for their comfort.

FOR In accordance with the reduction in the value of gold, the translent board at the Sr. James is reduced to FOUR DOLLARS per day.

PROPRIETOR ST. JAMES HOTEL.

SHIRTS, COLLARS, CUFFS, and DRAWERS, UNION ADAMS & Co., No. 637 Broadway, N. Y.

MUNN & Co., 37 Park Row, N. Y., Publishers BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE .- The best in the

WHEELER & WILSON'S SEWING MACHINE TRUSSES.-Marsh & Co.'s Radical Cure Truss

ARTIFICIALITIES—PALMER LIMBS.
CR Broadeny, N. Y.; 1,600 Chestratest, Phila.; 61 Greenest, Boston

TERMS OF THE TRIBUNE.

Dally Terbune, Mail Subscribers, \$10 per annum.
Simi-Weekly Terbune, Mail Subscribers, \$4 per an.
Weekly Terbune, Mail Subscribers, \$2 per annum.
Advertising Rates.
Dally Terbune, 25c., 20c., 40c., 60c., and \$1 per line.
Simi-Weekly Terbune, 25 and 50 cents per line.
Weekly Terbune, \$2, 30, and \$5 per line.
According to position in the paper.

Terms, cash in advance.
Address, THE TRIBUNE, New-York.

UP-TOWN ADVERTISEMENTS.

For the accommodation of up-town resi-ents, Mr. E. II. Brown has opened offices at No. 54 West dents, Mr. E. H. Brown has opened offices at No. 54 West Thirty-second-st., innetion of Broadway and Sixth-ave., and at No. 40 East Eighteenth-st., between Broadway and Pourth-ave., where advertisements for Thir Thirt NE will be received up to 71 in the evening.

New-York Daily Tribune.

MONDAY, MAY 30, 1870.

The London newspapers continue to comment on the Fenian fizzle. - Communication by the French cable is interrupted between Duxbury and St. Pierre. The country members of the Spanish Cortes have de cided against making Serrano king, and Gen. Prim threatens to resign in consequence. - The Pope has estab lished a censorship over telegraph dispatches from - Popular demonstrations in favor of Peninsular union have been made in Lisbon.

In the Senate, on Saturday, a petition was presented asking aid for a telegraph cable from this city to the Azores, and thence to Lisbon, England, and Amsterdam Mr. Chandler spoke on the revival of American Com-- In the House, a bill was passed giving pension of \$8 per month to the Veterans of 1812. The bill reducing taxation was debated and amended.

Gen. Gleason and several other Fenian leaders have been arrested at Malone, N. Y., and the Fenians at St. Albans have been sent out of the State by the authorities. The Massacusetts Liquor bill has been amended by the House so as to exempt ale and wine. - About 300 California school teachers have started on an excursion to this city. = A bridge 550 feet long, on the Pittsburgh, Cincinnati and St. Louis Railroad, has been burned. - The Quaker City Club was beaten by the Midshipmen at the boat race in Annapolis on Saturday.

The Decoration of Soldiers' Graves takes place to-day. - The Executive Council of the Fenian Brotherhood has issued an address discountenancing the conduct of Gen. O'Neil. - The investigation of the Alexander-Gardiner mystery will be resumed to-day. ---- The took place on Saturday. - A home for orphan girls has been erected in Morristown, N. J. . A serious stabbling affray occurred in the Seventh Ward last even-.= Geld, 1142, 1142, 1143. - Therm emeter.

Espartero will not, and Serrano cannot, be King of Spain. So the former resolves for himself, and thus a caucus of the Cortes decides for the Regent. The complexion of Spanish affairs still indicates that a final compromise on the ambitious Prim as King may

The Treasury will be unloaded of \$5,000,000 of its surplus gold during June, and \$8,000,000 of the debt will be redeemed. The Secretary could well spare a larger amount for a like purpose, the more certainly because of the large mouthly decrease of the debt from other causes. The decrease for May is reported at

The bill granting pensions to the veterans of 1812 will add, we are told, fully 20,000 names to the pension roll, and cost the Government annually nearly \$2,000,000. These facts should not serve, however, to defeat the bill, as the House Committee seems to fear they may, when it comes before the Senate. In a matter of this kind justice, not economy, is the first the encroachments of the whites, especially in virtue to be displayed.

The House, while in consideration of the bill reducing taxation, on Saturday, followed the advice of the Committee on Banking, and fixed the tax on all stock gambling operations in either gold or stocks, wherein New-Yorkers are wont to indulge, at double the present rates. There is but one serious objection to this, and that is that the tax is not heavy enough to prove prohibitory.

Mr. Senator Chandler has discovered a new and original argument in favor of the annex- cussion of these special points. We feel quite ation of San Domingo. He believes that it would incidentally lead to the absorption of peaceably. But we will indicate one or two the other West Indies, which we take to be probable, and, further and more important, the early restoration of American shipping and commerce, which to our mind is not so clear. the white and red races on the Plains. At least, the connection between the cause and effect is not made apparent in the brief of them-are altogether opposed to the con- place he would have been. Civilization hires synopsis which is sent us of Mr. Chandler's tinuation of the lawless war of extermination speech on matters generally, from ship-build- against the Western Indians. It is inhuman, ing and annexation to diplomatic dinners.

ond time, it is to be hoped their leaders will necessary to the progress of Western settle-The Fenians having now failed for the secnot continue by ill-advised and illegal efforts to bring contempt upon the race which they claim to represent. The absurd failures and repeated quarrels of this organization have done incalculable injury to the Irish race by creating and in part justifying the opinion are therefore unfit to have an independent idea in the American mind, but do not the

contagious by their conduct? Americans extend little sympathy and still less practical assistance to people who betray the unfortunate temperament which the Fenian leaders illustrate in their disagreements, and hasten, unjustly perhaps, to conclude that those who do not know how to strike the blow do not deserve to be free.

Does the House mean to legalize gambling, such as faro, roque et noir, vingt et un, &c.," by adopting the suggestion of the California member taxing each table thus used \$1,000 ? Certainly the enforcement of a tax on any branch of business is a recognition of the legality of such business. Or does the House believe such a tax will prove prohibitory? It is bad enough to have municipal authorities like those of New-Orleans licensing gambling. The public sentiment will revolt against the mere contemplation of such an enormity by the National Government.

The horrible scene in the Bowery Theater during a performance protracted into yesterday morning, in which an actress was attacked by one of her performing lions, ought to have the desirable effect of banishing such savagery from the stage. The employment of wild beasts and the like, beside exposing both actors and audience to great physical danger, is debasing morally. In this case, more by good fortune than anything else, no lives were lost during the panic which the incident created; but when the lion next chooses to fasten his fangs in the throat of his mistress the result may be different.

From the proclamation of the "Executive Council of the Fenian Brotherhood," which is published elsewhere, we are to infer that failure was not the greatest of the crimes of the leaders of the late expedition. It seems that they have misappropriated, against all advice and authority, the funds of the organization, which too willing and over-credulous workingmen and women of the Irish race have been deluded into contributing. But do not those who announce that the work of organization for the deliverance of Ireland is not to be ignored or abandoned conspire to continue the delusion?

A vicious practice has lately grown up among police officials. The other day a merchant was snatched from his family by authority of a telegram purporting to be from the Mayor of Vicksburg, which charged him with being a and feasible policy in regard to the Indians, defaulter; and on Saturday two negroes, just arrived from Jacksonville, Fla., were arrested for a lareeny which had no better basis. All of these persons are yet in prison, awaiting Grant began to carry out last year, and in the proofs of the charges thus loosely and illegally preferred. In the case of the negroes, Superintendent Jourdan was satisfied of their innoence and sent them before Justice Dowling, with an intimation of his opinion; but the magistrate has seen fit to disregard it, and has imprisoned two men who, before leaving home, courted an investigation, which was persistently denied them. To make arrests upon a telegram is at best dangerous, and the risk involved should never be assumed except in cases of murder and the graver felonies, where the public safety requires a disregard of individual rights. Private malice or interest often has dictated these telegrams, and the officials acting upon them can never be sure at the time whether they are serving the ends of public justice, or are merely the tools of some personal enemy or importunate creditor. The whole thing is illegal, and has often worked glaring injustice.

RED CLOUD'S MISSION. It is with great satisfaction the country has learned that there is a prospect of avoiding the threatened extensive Indian war. The main ground of hope is that several of the great chiefs and head warriors of the wild tribes of the West have voluntarily visited Washington, to enter into negotiations for the settlement of all troubles and the maintenance of peaceful relations. By assuming this position, they not only give us an opportunity for coming to terms, but they command our respect, and compel us to deal with them justly, fairly, magnanimously. It is well for the country that the persons who will conduct negotiations on our side are fair-minded and peacefully inclined men-civil and military officers like Grant, Sherman and Parker, who are well acquainted with Indian affairs, as well as with Indian character and ways. We want no sharp diplomacy in this business; but we earnestly desire to see the matters at issue

dealt with in a straightforward manner. The tribes represented by the chiefs now in Washington have two grounds of grievance, for which they were lately preparing to go to war, but which they are now ready to settle peacefully. (1) They complain that the whites have encroached on the territory but recently guaranteed to the exclusive occupation of the tribes, and threaten to take possession of it altogether. (2) They complain that the supplies due to them, or promised in the name of our Government, have not been furnished, and that our authorities have in several ways violated the terms of the agreement entered into last Summer. Therefore they demand, (1) that the Territories of Wyoming and Idaho, be prevented, and that such hostile enterprises as the "Big Horn" expedition into the Powder River region be stopped; (2) that Government carry out the agreement made on its behalf to furnish the supplies rendered necessary on account of the destruction of the game by the whites,-the last mentioned demand having been sharply expressed in the imperative "Feed or Fight" of one of the chiefs now in Washington.

It is not worth our while, in the present state of affairs, to add anything to the dissure that they can be settled equitably and general considerations which should not be overlooked in the treatment of such differences as may arise from time to time between

1. The American people-nineteen-twentieths unchristian, cruel, and criminal. It should at once be stopped, never to be resumed. We hold that its continued prosecution is not ment nor to the advance of civilization. We believe that it is as injurious to the interests of the white settlers as it is destructive of the

existence of the aboriginal population. H. The American people are in like manner opposed to the Governments' carrying on per- would like to see how well they carry themthat Irishmen cannot govern themselves, and petual war with the Indian tribes. The greater part of the military force of the country is in the ground within ten miles of his cabin. Government of their own. It is not a general now in the Trans-Mississippi region, and it is He knows best where streets should cross and always engaged in Indian hostilities to a public buildings stand. How clearly he pictures classics. At any rate, what we chiefly need is

over and over again, that hostilities are nearly always brought about by white aggressors, who manage to secure the assistance of the army, and thus effect their own purposes. We hold that our army is wrongly employed when used to support the aggressions and schemes of spoliators and speculators. We know that its employment in this way is a dreadfully costly business to the tax-paying people of the country. Gen. Parker lately gave his opinion that the threatened war with the Sioux, which we now hope may be averted, would be of indefinite duration, and he estimated its cost at several millions of dollars a month. If this war, under existing circumstances, may be avoided, there is ground for believing that most of our Indian wars might be likewise avoided. III. The American people are in favor of

justice and fair dealing with the Indians. They have rights as well as the other inhabitants of the United States, and the Government is bound to protect them, as well as others, from wrong. If we enter into negotiations with them, we should not deal fraudulently. If we make treaties with them, we should see that our people do not violate their terms. We often hear it said that "fair play" has no meaning to Indians, but we know that this remark is generally made by those who have had occasion to learn that "foul play" has a very serious meaning to Indians; and we have stronger proof, moreover, than is contained in anybody's opinion that some Indians understand the value of fair play a great deal better than some white men. Take a case in point: A few weeks ago, the Big Horn expedition was organized at Cheyenne for the purpose of occupying a region whose possession was guaranteed to the Sioux last year by special negotiation. The Sioux knew that this expedition was in violation of treaty agreement, and consequently made ready to fight the filibusters. At this moment the Government took steps to prevent the starting of the expedition, and immediately we hear that some of the Sioux Chiefs have left for Washington to arrange matters and bring the difficulty to a peaceable settlement. Now, on which side was the foul play in this case, and which side showed

the first desire for fair play? We do not by any means hold that the Indian tribes are to be permitted to retain exclusive possession forever of the vast spaces over which they roam on the Western Plains. But neither do we believe that they should be massacred or defrauded. There is a practical which is also a policy of justice and humanity. We believe that it is partially indicated in the pacific measures which President dealings of our Government with the civilized tribes inhabiting the Indian Territory west of the State of Arkansas. Let us, at all events, try to bring to an end the atrocious policy of batchery and swindling which has so long disgraced our escutcheon and dishonored our Christianity.

THE DEMOCRACY ON NATURALIZATION.

The Democratic papers are not only unhappy but belligerent over the Naturalization law adopted by Congress, stigmatizing it as a gross outrage upon the rights of States, and, what touches them more nearly, a step that will overthrow the ascendency of their party. Carefully keeping out of sight the earliest provisions of the Constitution-that venerable document to which they so often appeal as being violated by recent legislation-they seek to make the people believe that any interference with State action in the naturalization of aliens is an act of atrocious usurpation. Let us suggest to these irate partisans a study of section eight of the First Article of the original Constitution-the section defining the powers of Congress. We copy:

SECTION 8. The Congress shall have power 4. To establish a uniform rule of naturalization, and uniform laws on the subject of bankrapteies throughout

for carrying into execution the foregoing powers, and all other powers cested by this Constitution in the Government

of the United States, or in any Department or officer thereof The naturalization of aliens by State authority has been permitted only by Congress, just as many other acts have been permitted. But if States only have this power, then the logical deduction from the language of the whole section is that States only can declare war, maintain armies and navies, coin money, regulate commerce, establish post-offices, fix uniform bankrupt laws, and so on. These patrons of McCunn's naturalization mill know very well that they speak falsely when they say Congress has no power over the making of citizens. They attempt a petty deception that cannot affect any intelligent person, but hope to impress their blindfolded foreign-born voters with the idea that a Republican Congress is wreaking vengeance upon them for voting early and often for the Democracy. And they urgently ask: "Democrats of the Empire State, will you submit to these outrages?" We venture to answer, "They will; and every honest Democrat, who has time and again found his vote neutralized by the fraudulent ballots of men who vote twice and thrice when they had not a shadow of right to vote at all, will sustain the law and rejoice in its 'existence." The gamblers in dead men's naturalization papers, the McCunns and Tweeds who make our elections a farce, are naturally indignant, for they know that this is no wastepaper law, but that, with its accompanying election law, it will be carried out to the letter. They know that even if the worst of their followers are restricted to a single vote, the votes of honest men will largely outnumber them. The Belshazzar of Tammany sees the Handwriting on the Wall, and his knees grow weak; his kingdom, weighed in the balances and found wanting, is doomed.

GOOD-BY, LEATHER STOCKINGS!

There was something infinitely pathetic in the picture of poor Leatherstocking, his rifle on his shoulder, plunging into the wilderness, never to return. But he was right. His instinct was a true one. If he had stayed till the town finished growing up, how out of her pioneers by the day, provides no asylums for them, and is often ashamed of them before she contrives to push them along out of

We can fancy Leatherstocking's struggles, before he fully resolves to go. The very earth is dear to his feet. Sunsets will not be as beautiful from any other hills; he will thirst with endless thirst for water from that spring. If the boys he has taught and trained are to be aldermen and mayors of the new city, he selves. He knows by heart every rise and fall

another. It has been conclusively proved, and gay with signs, and noisy with greatness. His tender old soul yearns over it. Dimly he suspects that it may be more comfortable than the wilderness; that for aged limbs there may be other beds softer than hemlock boughs, and that it would perhaps be a better thing to die in such. But he turns his back on it all, and says no good-by. He thinks it is from pure love of freedom that he goes; but he is mistaken: deeper still is an instinct which does not know itself by name; which conquers and gives no account of its victory; an instinct that the city would not want him-would give him no fitting place. Ah, the city knows even better than he how right he is; how soon he would come to be called "poor old Leatherstocking," and be asked pityingly to fill nominal offices, and be content with less than nominal honors. We fancy him, glorious old worthy, sitting dumb and distrait at the city feasts, and finding nothing to say when pert younglings toasted him with reference contemptaously respectful. The very subtlety of his misery would be that he could not quite comprehend it. "Am I not Leatherstocking? Did 'I not cut down the first trees? But for me where had been this city? The city is mine. " and they that dwell therein are my sons." Meantime, the sons are scornful or indiffer-

ent; the city bows down to the rule of new men who have come to live in it for gain, and Leatherstocking pines. He looks very shabby, too, in midst of the new splendors. His clothes are of odd cut, and his voice is harsh. It grew to be so in the days when he fought with beasts that the wilderness might become habitable; and he is too honest to learn new tones now, or even to understand why his words are unwelcome. Wise Leatherstocking to fly from this; any possible dying in the forest would be less death than such living. We are almost afraid to say why we are so moved just now to remember the fate of Leatherstocking; and yet there is really no satire in our sympathy for the retiring pioneers who so vividly recall him. When we read in journal after journal the expressions of enthusiastic satisfaction which have accompanied the announcement of the withdrawal of Mrs. H. B. Stanton and Miss Susan Anthony from the editorship of The Revolution, and, in fact, their general withdrawal from prominent connection with the Woman's Rights movement, we feel precisely as we should have felt if we had seen Leatherstocking himself, rifle and all, disappearing with sad, slow steps among the trees of the untried forest. And if

we add that, instead of "rifle and all," we came very near saying "tomahawk and all," we still speak in tenderest sympathy. Such pioneers have as hard a time as they who hunt panthers, cut down forests, and fill up swamps. The two lives are more alike than appears on the surface, and require men (or women!) of equally rough make. And civilization, whether it be in shape of a new city or a Sixteenth Amendment, is forever ungrateful to the uncouth hands which make her first clearings. Perhaps this kind of virtue is its own reward. We hope so for Mrs. Stanton's and Miss Anthony's sake; for really we do not see what other consolation they can find in their present position. However, there may be still unexplored howling spiritual wildernesses, still uncleared social forests into which they can plunge, where truant wild beasts can be terrified into compromise, and the slow

promising and satisfactory moral wastes, these banished pioneers will go to them. Good-by, Leatherstockings!

GRAMMAR AND VIRTUE

growths of centuries can be torn up. We hope

so; that is, we hope, if there are any such

The publication of Mr. Disraeli's "Lothair' gives a new text for those who are always lamenting about the want of eminent scholarship among our public men. Look at Lord Derby's translation of the Iliad, they saylook at Gladstone's "Juventus Mundi"-and then oblige us by looking at "Lothair!" What member of Congress has produced a work so with learning or so light with fancy as Pre-historic Nations," but he left public life on its publication, and his Congressional career already seems a pre-historic period. Senator Brownlow's work on Methodism, "The Iron "Wheel Examined and its False Spokes Ex-"tracted," must be tolerably pungent, if its title is a specimen, but can hardly be classed as High Art. But for Mr. Sumner, indeed, the total literary yield of both Houses of Cougress would be unpleasantly near to what is called in cricketing "a round O." It is not strange, therefore, if this new literary exploit of Mr. Disraeli's proves exasperating to the patriotic mind.

To be sure, the comparisons commonly made do more than justice to the Parliaments of our English cousins. It was a member of Parliament who, according to Horace Walpole, bequeathed an estate to Sir Matthew Decker, supposing him to be the author of the Gospel according to the Saint of that name. And certainly the reception in Parliament of the once famous author, James Harris (father of Lord Malmesbury), was by no means encouraging to literary men. "Who is that man?" asked Charles Townshend of his neighbor, as the new-comer took his seat. "One Hawes," said the other. "He has written a book on gram-"mar and another on virtue." "Then what the "d-1 does he come here for ?" said Townshend. "He will find neither grammar nor virtue here!"

It must be sadly owned that neither grammar nor virtue can be guaranteed in any legislative body; nor will even scholarship, as such, be likely to be in the majority. Perhaps it is not desirable that it should, since the prime need is always of men of affairs, whether they are or are not students. As it is, many of our Representatives in Congress, and almost a majority of our Senators, have received a college diploma, such as it is, and the charitable editor of The Congressional Directory attributes to most of the remainder "an academic "education," whatever that may mean. Let us hope that it grounds men in the rudiments of grammar and of virtue. But it must be owned that most of them represent the business class rather than the studious class. Most of them, in those Chinese literary examinations of which we hear so much, would probably have stopped short at the red silk scarf, which shows that a candidate for office has reached only his first degree. The special literary and scientific culture of this nation has not merely a slight representation in Congress, but it can scarcely be said to have any. This is certainly to be regretted. Yet that this class should monopolize or even control Congress, would be almost as great an evil on the other side. The questions now pressing on the nation are

mainly business questions. To settle the difficult problems of taxation and banking, a secondrate business man is ordinarily worth more than a first-rate professor of chemistry or the Fenisns suspect that it is likely to be made greater or less extent, in one place or to himself the future town, white with marble to have able and honest men. By what train-

ing they got their honesty or ability is of no more importance, after they have once come to trial, than is the preliminary training of an athlete. At a rowing match we look to see the stroke; we do not care about the beeves and loaves on which the young men have fed. Strength is strength, though it may have been nurtured contrary to all the rules of training. In Congress a man is judged by his ability; where he got it is his own affair. To have abolished Slavery is more than to have written Lothair;" the Fifteenth Amendment is worth more to this generation than the twenty-four books of Homer; and to weather a great civil war without national bankruptcy is to exhibit a new Heroic Age. No learning, no "early 'advantages," can guarantee wisdom or virtue; and that they can be won without such advantages we see every day. The nation is very imperfectly governed as it is; but does any one seriously suppose that a committee of college presidents would govern it better? After all, no man can know everything, and

an intelligent man is never ridiculous, except when he claims to know something which he does not. Let a Congressman, like a shoemaker, stick to his last. A man may be never so "practical," but if he begins to misquote Latin and mispronounce French, it is all over with him. Let him hold to English grammar and American virtue, and he may be safe. Unhappily, it is a malady incident to all professions for men to wish to appear strong where they are weak. Mr. Lillyvick, in "Nich-'olas Nickleby," who objects to the French language as "A very melancholy dialect, sir," because he had only heard it spoken by prisoners in jail, would have found it more melancholy still as disguised in the novels of some of our young ladies. And our worthy Consul at Bradford, England, Mr. George M. Towle, has brought all the English critics about his ears by misquoting the very first line of Virgil's Eneid. The critics are right; he need not have quoted it at all, but, if he chose to give it, he should have got the line straight. Even in England a statesman is not now expected to know all Horace's odes by heart, as Fox did; but if a man will play at that game, he must come under its laws. The safest way is for a man to keep on ground where he is strong. Nevertheless, Gen. Jackson was Jackson, though his only Latin phrase, according to Jack Downing, was "E pluribus unum, sine "quâ non."

Hon. Joshua Hill is not the only enemy who frets the soul of Gov. Bullock of Georgia. One N. L. Angier, who signs himself Treasurer of the same State, is evidently bent on making the State Capital as uncomfortable to the Governor as Mr. Hill has sought to make the National Capital; and investigations of his official conduct proceed in the State Legislature as well as the National Congress. The charges of Treasurer Angier, which the Legislature is to examine, and the truth of which is yet to be established, are embraced in a report ordered by the Georgia Legislature and are briefly stated else-) York. There are intimations that there is to be a gen where. They imply that Gov. Bullock has spent at least \$55,000 of the State's money without warrant of law, "hobnobbing and lobbying with Congress and giving expensive enter-"tainments, rivaling princely extravagance." There are other not less explicit statements, made in language betraying less personal animosity, which paint the Governor as another Prince Erie with the earnings of the Western and Atlantic Railroad to draw upon. The statement of the Treasurer cites the instances of violation and the laws violated, and is explicit enough in all reason. The Legislature cannot complain, as one of the Senate Committee did, that the charges are not definite enough, and the Legislators will doubtless arrive fat a more positive conclusion than the Senators did.

The Anniversary Week being over in Boston, the newspapers report that the short season has been rather a dull one, notwithstanding the unusually considerate behavior of the The old enthusiasm which once weather. these? To be sure, there was Mr. Baldwin's marked these annual gatherings has, for some sufficient reason, disappeared; and what that reason is can only be conjectured. Possibly it may be found in a kind of satiety experienced by those who have so long listened to the same sort of speeches; have attended the tea-drinkings of which one is exactly like another, and have been compelled to swallow more annual reports, mostly bristling with figures, than they could digest. A good steadygoing charitable cause hardly needs a jubilee to keep it moving; and there is no great question of moral reform which is at present agitating even New-England, the fruitful parent of controversy.

> We have tried hard to get the official returns of the Judicial Election in Kings County, but our reporters cannot even see the returns. The law requires the Supervisors to meet on the first Tuesday after election, to canvass the votes. Even New-York City, usually the last of all the State by ten days, finished last Thursday. Where are the Kings County returns? There can be but one reason for keeping them back. A vast amount of money has been put up by the jubilant Democracy on their majority in the State - 80,000 being a

ing them back. A vast amount of money has been put up by the jubilaint Democracy on their majority in the State — 80,000 being favorite figure. The Argus has 14,599 majority without Essex, Kings, New-York and St. Lawrence. It claims 100 in Essex. Adding to this New-York and St. Lawrence, of which we have the official figures, the majority for Church—Kinga only left out—is 73,233. It is clear that the Democratic officers of Kings County are holding back their returns so as to be sure to make up over 80,000 majority, and perhaps 85,000, if the money at stake shall demand as much.

It is rather diverting to read in a Chicago newspaper that the Fenicans of that city are in excellent spirits, and that "the news of the "capture of Gen. O'Neil will not check their capture of Gen. O'Neil will not check their capture of Gen. O'Neil will not check their spirits, and that "the news of the "capture of Gen. O'Neil will not check their spirits, and that "the news of the "capture of Gen. O'Neil will not check their spirits, and that "the news of the "capture of Gen. O'Neil will not check their spirits, and that "the news of the "capture of Gen. O'Neil will not check their spirits, and that "the news of the "capture of Gen. O'Neil will not check their spirits, and that "the news of the "capture of Gen. O'Neil will not check their spirits, and that "the news of the "capture of Gen. O'Neil will not check their spirits, and that "the news of the "capture of Gen. O'Neil will not check their spirits, and that "the news of the "capture of Gen. O'Neil will not check their spirits, and that "the news of the "capture of Gen. O'Neil will not check their spirits, and that "the reversity of the capture, we fancy that, if we were Feniars, the effect upon us would be rather exhibitanting than otherwise. Instead of disbursing \$300,000 to get the O'Neil out of the calaboose, as the Feniar Philadelphians spirots, and the continuous of the calaboose, as the Feniar Philadelphians spirits, and the proposition of the calaboose, as the Feniar Phila

WASHINGTON.

PENSIONS FOR 1812 VETERANS-REPORTED AR-REST OF THE BRITISH SHIP-BUILDERS' AGENT -SENATOR CHANDLER ON THE NAVIGATION INTERESTS-INFLUX OF NEW-YORK POLI-TICIANS.

IBY TELEGRAPH TO THE TELBUNE.

WASHINGTON, May 28, 1870. In the House, yesterday, a general bill granting pendons to the surviving soldiers and sailors of 1s12, and to the widows who had been married before the close of the var, was passed. The remainder of the day was spent discussing the bill to reduce the internal taxes. Several amendments were adopted, and the House adjourned

It will be recollected that a difficulty occurred on Thursday night between Gen. Negley, member of Congress, and John Codman, which grew out of the discuson on Lynch's bill to revive American commerce, when hey came to blows. It is alleged that Codman called ien. Negley to account for words spoken in debate, and this being in violation of the Constitution, which proides that Senators and Representatives, for any speech r debato in either House, shall not be ques oned in any other place, and in violation of law passed to give effect to this provision of the Constitution, it is stated to-night that, upon being aformed of this affray, and the attendant circumstances, udge Humphreys of the Supreme Court of this District sued a warrant for the arrest of Codman, who was brought before the Judge yesterday, to answer for the lleged offense, and, upon his own recognizance, the hearng of the case was postponed until next Tuesday.

In the Senate, yesterday, Mr. Chandler delivered his promised speech on the decline of American commerce,

ad the remedy therefor. Of the decline there is no

loubt, but as to the remedy, it was thought that the disovery was no nearer when Mr. Chandler ended than then he began his remarks. However, if wanting in ogie, his remarks were quite entermining, and not at all tevold of information. He holds that as in naval war fare the days of wooden ships are over, so it is also in the peaceful pursuits of commerce, and that until we can ompete with the Clyde builders in turning out iron propellers, we can never recover our lost su-pressacy. But how to do this, is the question. Somehow, Mr. Chandler passed from the consideration of iron propellers to a discussion of the merits of San Domingo, which he described as an El Derado indeed. Warming up on the subject, he took his cane and pointed it out on the map, descanted upon its advantages, and then, not content with the recollection of Mr. Sumner's speech against the treaty in his mind, he addressed his remarks to that Senator, and gesticulating very vioently with his cane in his hand, it appeared to those in the galleries as if the Massachusetta Schutor was in bodily danger, but he did not seem to be much influenced. "San Domingo," said Mr. Chandler, "will give us the passage to the Gulf, and the next thing we will have Cuba and the other Islands, and then we will have the Dominion of Canada and Columbia." The solitary occupant of the diplomatic gallery, a young attachs of the British Legation, opened his eyes wide at the threatening tone and manner of the Michigan Senator. Mr. Howard seems to be as much of a fillibuster as his colleague, and they both took occasion to say in this con nection that no money was to be paid for these acquisino, not one copper. Mr. Chardler's splendid picture of future greatness pleased the galleries, but the nate at last got a little wearled, and Mr. Hamlin plumply informed him that the District of Columbia business for which this day had been set apart must be proceeded with, and that the Senate had heard enough of his talk. Mr. Chandler bowed his thanks and sat down. Several District of Columbia bills were then passed, and after an Executive session the Senate adjourned until Tuesday.

A large number of the prominent Republican politicians of New-York are here, and their presence gives rise many rumors in regard to the Federal offices in New eral change and reorganization from Collector of the Port down, but nothing trustworthy in reference to the matter has transpired. The probabilities are that the gathering of these politicians is in relation to the Assistant Treasurership at New-York, soon to be made vacant by the withdrawal of Judge Folger. Among the names proposed to the President for his position are ex-Con-troller Hillhouse, ex-State Senators Croley and Thayer, Mr. Edward Haight, President of the Commonwealth ank, Mr. Trenison, Cashier of the Continental Bank, and Mr. H. H. Van Dyke.

Senator Conkling, Chas. J. Folger, Alonzo B. Cornell nd wife, Gen. Starring, and Col. Frank Howe dined at he White House te-day with the President and family. Great preparations have been made here for the suc-

essful observance of to-morrow in the matter of the decoration of the soldiers' graves. There is a fear to-night that the weather will be unfavorable. It began mining here on Thursday night, and has not yet ceased. The Senate on Friday night about 10 o'clock had an Executive Session of three minutes' duration, at which ex-Gov. Wells was confirmed U. S. District-Attorney for

The President has received the official report of the Examining Board at West Point, in relation to his ddest son, who is a cadet there. The report altogether

s quite favorable to the young cadet. Gen. Parker, the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, reteh this morning announcing the arrival Red Cloud and his warriors at Omaha. They will reach

here on Tuesday next. A recent act of Congress having provided for the equalization of bounties to soldiers in the late war, Gen. O. O. Howard is to have the distribution of the bounties due

to the colored soldiers. Men who enlisted early in the war received but small bounties, and by this act will each be entitled to quite large sums of money. The extra registration of the voters of this city be-

an yesterday, and notwithstanding the rain poured down all day, at least 1,500 men remained in line from early morn until sundown. Nearly 500 persons regisered, three-fourths of whom were colored men. The grentest excitement and the bitterest feeling exists beween the contestants, and every vote will be brought out. The registry of the votes will close on Taesday next, and the election will take place on the following Monday.

DECREASE OF THE PUBLIC DEBT DURING THE MONTH-SALES OF GOLD AND PURCHASES OF BONDS FOR JUNE-NOMINATIONS BY THE PRESIDENT.

(GENERAL PRESS DISPATCIL)

The forthcoming statement of the public debt will exibit a decrease of about \$11,000,000. The Secretary of the Treasury has directed the Assistant Treasurer at New-York to sell \$1,000,000 of gold on each Wednesday of the month of June-the first, third,

and fifth, on account of the sinking fund, and the second nd fourth on account of the special fund; also to purfirst, third, and fire chase \$2,000,000 of bonds on the Thursday on account of the special fund, and \$1,000,000 on the second and fourth Thursday on account of the sink-